

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Dien Bien Phu

AS the tough gory battle for the tiny French village fortress of Dien Bien Phu reaches a climax, it is necessary to examine the importance of this battle in relation to the Indo-China campaign as a whole and to understand the reasons for the appalling sacrifices both sides have made, in the case of the Vietminh, to conquer the outpost, in the case of the French, to save it at all costs. Dien Bien Phu is, after all, just a tiny village in Upper Tonkin. Its intrinsic value as a French garrison in that area gives it some importance, but it has been said that in relation to the military situation as a whole it hardly deserves the attention of half Vietminh General Giap's seven regular divisions. It was originally selected by the French High Command as a fortified camp after it had been decided last November to quit Lai Chau, capital of the Thai country which was then considered untenable. Militarily, there were several good reasons for picking Dien Bien Phu. It lies on the road leading from Lao Kay on the Chinese border to Luang Prabang, the spiritual capital of Laos. In this position an armed fortress can be a serious problem to the Communist invasion of Northern Laos and it has the added advantage of covering the area north of Luang Prabang.

THERE are other good reasons for holding the fortress, but for political rather than military reasons. By clinging so desperately to this tiny village surrounded by mountain and jungle, France has shown that it does not want the mountain people of that region to fall under the domination of the Vietminh and this decision has paid the French over and over again for they have received much useful support from the locally-organised anti-rebel resistance groups. As a military and political objective Dien Bien Phu is important to the Vietminh too, for General Giap obviously wishes to strengthen his grasp on the less civilised hill people of North Tonkin before the approach of the monsoons later this month. An indication of General Giap's determination to take the fortress was the invasion of Laos last week which was obviously aimed at diverting French supplies and reinforcements destined for Dien Bien Phu to some other part of the country.

IT is impossible to escape the conclusion, however, that the stake in the battle at present is more psychological than political or military. Rightly or wrongly, this tiny fortress has become a symbol of French resistance to the Vietminh. In some minds the outcome of this struggle is even seen as THE crucial battle of the campaign—a turning point for the French, for better or for worse. The danger of this belief is that if Dien Bien Phu falls it will be a shattering blow to Western morale, a psychological shock to France and the Western world out of all proportion to the loss in military potential to the French Union forces. There is also this consideration, too, that with the Geneva conference three weeks off (there is, admittedly, a good deal of wishful thinking in this belief) this might be the last important battle of the campaign and the prestige of the winner would be considerably enhanced in Indo-China if a cease-fire were agreed upon. This makes the battle all the more a vital concern to the West and it is of the utmost importance for the French to hold out at all costs.

French Forces Win 1st Round Of Dien Bien Phu Battle

REBEL FORCES HURLED BACK Running Short Of Ammunition

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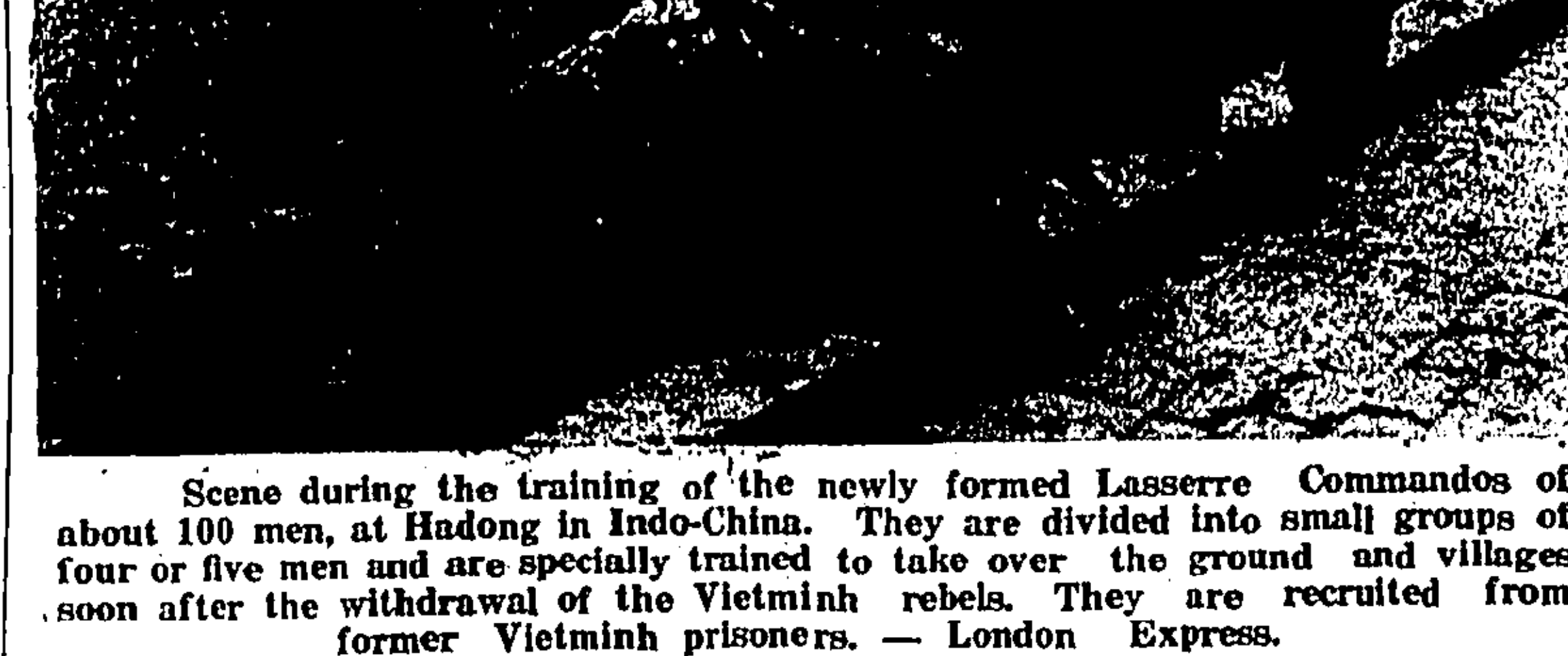
Hanoi, Apr. 4. The French High Command tonight announced that French Union forces had won the first round of the battle for Dien Bien Phu and the exhausted Communist armies' pressure on the bastion's key southeastern flank had relaxed. Eleven times waves of screaming black-clad soldiers of the rebel general Vo Nguyen Giap hurled themselves against the strategic hill in the five-day battle. Eleven times the suicide attacks were knocked out by the grim garrison. Late tonight the Dien Bien Phu commander, Colonel Christian de Castries, radioed to Hanoi headquarters: "Vietminh forces attacking Bald Head Hill relaxed pressure in the course of the afternoon under strong counter-attacks."

The 11,000-man garrison manning the Indo-China "Verdun" hurled the Reds successfully back after receiving an undisclosed number of reinforcements yesterday. "The first round of the battle for Dien Bien Phu is over. The round was clearly in our favour," said a High Command spokesman. "Within less than two weeks the monsoons will stop ground fighting. Of course we expect them (the Communists) to make a new bid to take the fortress before the rains come. Each day counts," he added. Scores of Communist counter-attacks were repulsed by the French field headquarters to which what the Reds expected would be a spectacular Vietminh victory. Command sources disclosed.

Staff officers credited French pilots with a large share for stopping the five-day Red onslaught dead in its tracks. But the palm must go to the outnumbered, multi-lingual garrison of Colonel de Castries. "The situation in the Vocon Sal sector was 'confused,' military observers said, although the Reds had apparently decided not to occupy the town but to push on deeper into Cambodia. The situation in the Vocon Sal sector was 'confused,' military observers said, although the Reds had apparently decided not to occupy the town but to push on deeper into Cambodia.

It was on the key "Bald Man" Hill guarding access from the southeast into the dusty bowl Dien Bien Phu Valley that ground fighting continued with unabated ferocity. Late in the afternoon today, the Vietminh forces, which had gained a foothold on the hill several days ago, began to pull slowly back under French pressure. It was the first time, since the battle started six days ago, to win a strong bargaining position for the Communist insurgents in the forthcoming peace talks, that the garrison gained the initiative.

The French High Command announced today that French pilots hammering the besieging Communists had cut the rebel supply road from Red China in several places. High Command spokesman said deadly 105 mm and heavy mortar fire from the encircling hills held by the Reds had dropped off noticeably compared to previous days. There were indications, he said, that the Communists were running low on ammunition. While flights of US-made B-26s were plastering Communist artillery positions with 1,000-pound bombs and napalm, fighter-bombers were swooping low over the Communist supply routes from the Chinese border.



Scene during the training of the newly formed Lasserre Commandos of about 100 men, at Hadong in Indo-China. They are divided into small groups of four or five men and are specially trained to take over the ground and villages soon after the withdrawal of the Vietminh rebels. They are recruited from former Vietminh prisoners. — London Express.

NAGUIB MAY RESIGN

Cairo, Apr. 4. Some Egyptian political circles here considered that the resignation of President Mohammed Naguib might be announced tomorrow as a result of the Revolutionary Council meeting being held in Cairo tonight. Presiding over the meeting will be Lieut-Col Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Vice-Premier, who earlier today had spent 60 minutes talking to General Naguib, who has not left home for several days. It was expected that tonight's Council meeting would continue until a very late hour. A Radio Cairo Arabic language broadcast picked up in Paris said that Col Nasser and the Army Commander-in-Chief, General Abdel Karim, conferred with General Naguib for over an hour tonight. The National Guidance Minister, Major Salah Salem, told pressmen that the Council would not publish its decision tonight. — France-Press.

SMUGGLING RING BROKEN UP

Heidelberg, Apr. 4. United States Army authorities today announced the smashing of an international smuggling ring which operated in four countries and handled \$3,000,000 worth of currency, jewellery, gold and cigarettes monthly. The announcement said a "co-ordinated series of arrests" was made in Germany and France of suspected leaders of what is believed to be one of the largest smuggling rings operating in postwar Europe. The ring also operated in Belgium and Switzerland, but no arrests were made there. The Army said that \$175,000 worth of smuggled materials were confiscated. An estimated 800 American military police and Customs investigators took part in rounding up the gang. An Army spokesman said "scores" of persons were arrested. No names were released immediately. The spokesman said no American military police or Customs men were arrested, but "Americans in Europe" were involved. — United Press.

Left To Fight Their Own Political Battles

Washington, Apr. 4. The Democratic National Committee has decided to withhold support from Mr James Roosevelt, son of the late President in the forthcoming elections following charges of infidelity brought against him by his wife. It will also withhold support from Representative Robert L. Conrad, a Californian Democrat, who was barred from an atomic bomb test in Nevada in May 1953 following charges of Communist association by undisclosed persons. He has denied the charges. Mr Stephen A. Mitchell, Democratic National Chairman, announced the decision in a letter to Mr Paul Ziffren, a party leader in California, where both Mr Roosevelt and Representative Conrad plan to contest Congressional elections next November. Mr Mitchell said a man's "innocence or guilt should not be the burden of the Democratic Party." He emphasised that he was not questioning the right of either man to seek office or the right of voters to nominate or elect them. In a separate suit Mrs. Roosevelt named three women with whom her husband had allegedly committed misconduct and entered a letter in his name mentioning nine other women. He said he wrote the letter so that "no additional burden" would be placed upon his father. — Reuters.

Eisenhower Prepares His H-Bomb Speech

Washington, Apr. 5. President Eisenhower will today attempt to ease the mounting tension of the hydrogen bomb age in a nation-wide radio and television speech. He spent yesterday at a secluded Maryland mountain retreat putting the finishing touches to a speech expected to strengthen the West's drive for agreement with the Soviet Union on control of weapons of mass destruction. At the same time, authoritative sources here said Sir Winston Churchill has requested and received information from the United States for a speech of the H-bomb that he will deliver in the British House of Commons today.

The two major speeches follow Saturday's call by the United Nations representatives of Britain, the United States and France for a new meeting of the Disarmament Commission aimed at reaching agreement with Russia on atomic energy controls. These moves are designed to allay widespread concern both here and abroad at the awesome power of the H-bomb revealed by the United States tests in the Pacific last month. Mr James Hagerly, the President's Press Secretary, would give no specific details of the speech, which will be delivered over a television and radio hookup at 1.30 a.m. GMT (Tuesday). He merely commented that it will deal with "the concern of the American people and national and domestic matters."

TOO MUCH HYSTERIA But it was taken for granted here that the speech will be an elaboration of Mr Eisenhower's three-hour "lecture" delivered at his March 17 press conference, when he declared that there was "too much hysteria" in the world. He also expressed concern about public fears of the Soviet Union, Communist subversion, unwieldy congressional investigations, depression, unemployment and the atomic age. Although there has not been the same degree of alarm in the United States over the hydrogen bomb as has been manifested abroad, it was felt the President would take this opportunity to refer to the need for international control of the weapon. In his latest note last week, containing proposals for European security, the Soviet Union pointedly cited the threat of "wholesale annihilation." The recent Pacific tests of the hydrogen bomb and the disclosure that it could wreck any city on earth — with the knowledge that the Russians also have the weapon — were undoubtedly increasing pressure for a system of world control. — Reuters.

Evangelist's Appeal

London, Apr. 4. The American evangelist, Billy Graham, called yesterday for President Eisenhower and Queen Elizabeth II to take the lead in proclaiming an international day of prayer to beat the hydrogen bomb. Speaking at his first outdoor meeting in Britain, in the famous Trafalgar Square, Mr Graham told approximately 12,000 persons that a "return to God" was the only way to beat the "terror bomb". The youthful American spoke from the foot of Lord Nelson's column and said, "I would call upon the President of the United States and upon the Queen for our two nations to take the lead in proclaiming a national and international day of prayer, asking God to deliver us." — United Press.

McCarthy Again Pleads His Cause

New York, Apr. 4. Senator Joseph McCarthy (Republican, Wisconsin) told a highly enthusiastic audience today that he would continue to battle Communism at home and abroad. Mr McCarthy addressed more than 5,000 guests including Francis Cardinal Spellman, at the Communism breakfast of the police department's Holy Name Society. His half-hour speech was frequently interrupted by lengthy applause, and as he neared the end of the talk, spectators shouted "keep going, you're only warming up" and "keep giving it to them." The Senator afterwards was practically carried from the Hotel Astor as police bodyguards around him fought past the throng which sought to shake his hand. Senator McCarthy again called for end of US aid to nations which traded with Communist China. He referred to his current feud with the army when he said he wished "civilian pentagon politicians would stop worrying about army morale" and instead improve morale by telling soldiers "you will not be deserted in a Communist prison cell." On domestic affairs, he said: "The thousand agents in Moscow can do very little hurt to us, but one Communist agent with a razor blade poised over the jugular vein of this nation in an atomic energy plant or in a policy-making post can mean the death of America." He said that a single Red agent in a university or school is 10 times as dangerous as the worst Red agent in an atom plant. — Reuters.

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★ NEXT CHANGE ★



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ALSO: Latest "NEWS OF THE DAY" Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek is re-elected President of Nationalist China

NEXT CHANGE



European Unity Stressed By Dulles

NATO'S FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

Washington, Apr. 4.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles and President Eisenhower spoke tonight on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of NATO. Mr. Dulles said he was convinced NATO could only be a success if the free European nations resolved differences among themselves.

In an interview with the American Columbia Broadcasting system, Mr. Dulles said, "I am convinced NATO can be successful in the long run only if the nations of free Europe can overcome such differences and achieve great co-operation among themselves, including a substantial degree of political, economic and military integration."

When asked what NATO's chief shortcomings were, Mr. Dulles replied, "I would say the most serious shortcoming is simply the fact that 14 nations inevitably encounter difficulties in harmonizing their policies and programmes. Now, an outstanding example is found in the fact that the German Federal Republic, with its large population and resources, has not yet been permitted to contribute to the collective defence system."

Asked what could be done to increase NATO's efficiency, Mr. Dulles replied, "The nations of continental Europe need to continue their present movement towards unity. The parliaments of three of these (European) countries have already approved this European Defence Community treaty. When all six governments ratify, Western Europe will then at last have a united defence system, including a much-needed German contribution, and NATO as a whole will have a much more solid foundation based upon the unity of Central Europe."

"Once this foundation is provided, then, of course, we can move on to do other things to increase NATO's effectiveness. We must continue to maintain strong and balanced defence forces, and to improve those forces as rapidly as our economic capabilities permit. We should also continue to explore the possibilities for closer co-operation in political, economic and social matters. Our long term aim is an enduring association of the free nations, capable of protecting the safety and improving the well-being of their peoples."

Listing NATO's achievements Mr. Dulles said, "First of all, NATO has helped to prevent war. A few years ago many people thought that another World War was inevitable. Not only has this failed to happen, but the danger of World War may have receded in recent months. If so, and I hope it is so, this is due in large part to the growing strength and unity of the Atlantic peoples."

"TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE"

"Secondly, NATO has helped to protect Free Europe against Communist conquest. In addition, our deep cultural and spiritual attachment to this area, which is the fountainhead of Western civilization, we in the United States realize that the enslavement of Free Europe would give the Soviet Union the means to attain industrial and scientific superiority over our own country. This would be a terrible catastrophe for the United States and the whole free world. It is significant that the Communists have not gained any new territory in Europe since NATO was signed."

"Thirdly, NATO has directly supplemented our defence system. Today the protection that we get from our own armed forces is increased by Allied forces of even greater size. Bases (abroad) can be used for rapid and effective retaliation so that, all told, we have gained a great deal from NATO and expect to gain still more as the NATO programme continues forward."

Mr. Dulles said "I do not think the Russians will succeed," when he was asked if they could disrupt Western Europe's integration. He added that at Berlin, the Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. V. M. Molotov made "extraordinary and sometimes grotesque efforts to try to

break up the unity of Europe. He is still trying."

In conclusion, Mr. Dulles said, "I am convinced the peoples of Western Europe know the reason why the Soviet Union is trying to break into NATO is not because the Soviet Union really wants to protect the freedom and well-being of Western Europe. But wants to undermine it. I believe that these manoeuvres are seen through and I am confident that they will fail."

President Eisenhower said today NATO was visible evidence that in co-operation among the free peoples, we can best preserve our common heritage of freedom against any threat."

The President, who was the first head of the integrated European defence force created by NATO, issued this statement: "Five years ago today, the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty launched a unique working partnership among the free peoples. Their alliance for the preservation of peace and mutual defence against Communist aggression is now a mighty bulwark of the free world."

"NATO symbolises the unity of free men in an age of peril. Fourteen nations, diverse in language and economy and custom and political structure, are joined within it because each nation is determined to sustain its own independence. Dedicated to a common purpose, their strength is multiplied, their inexhaustible energies are pooled."

"During my service with NATO, there were many uniforms worn. Many tongues spoken at headquarters. But daily I found new inspiration in the unity of spirit among my comrades."

"CHERISHED MEMORY"

"The inspiration remains with me a cherished memory, a heartening proof that, free men—united—can face any peril unafraid. NATO is visible evidence that, in co-operation among the free peoples, we can best preserve our common heritage of freedom against any threat."

For the United States, the NATO organisation has meant a vast defence system—including 400 bases around the perimeter of the Soviet Union. Since it was established five years ago, the United States has appropriated for these defence about \$14,000 million (5,000 million pounds sterling) of which about half has already been spent.

The other 13 nations in the Pact have contributed between \$30,000 and \$35,000 million (between £10,000 and £12,500 million), as well as four-fifths of the forces. The United States with six army divisions in Europe is providing 15 per cent of the Atlantic Pact's ground forces, as well as 25 per cent of its air forces and 30 per cent of its navy. — Reuter and France Presse.

Rumanian Athlete Seeks Asylum



Lăzăreanu, the Rumanian runner who bolted from the rest of the visiting Rumanian team as they were about to board a plane for Rumania after a visit to Paris. Police found him in the airport police station where he was granted sanctuary. It is said that it is certain he will be given political asylum in France. — Express Photo.

Black Market In Books Alleged In Moscow

Moscow, Apr. 4.

There is a black market in books in Moscow, a city with 600 bookshops and bookstands. Speculators try to buy up the latest volumes as they arrive from the publishing centre, and there seems to be a street corner trade in books at inflated prices.

The speculators are cashing in on unsatisfied demand for light reading. There is money to be made on novels and the classics. Nearly all youngsters, the black marketeers are familiar in the bookshops of Gorky Street and Kuznetsky most, according to the newspaper "Evening Moscow."

"Having bought a book at the shop for five or six rubles, they proceed to re-sell it for 25 or 30 rubles. Each one has a book or two protruding from the breast of his overcoat. This is an agreed 'for sale' sign. They have their own 'lookouts' at the Moscow book-selling centre who regularly

investigate what books are being sent to the shops. The jerry load of books has not left the gates of the centre before a queue has formed at the shop. The queuers know exactly what kind of books and what quantity are being brought."

The black market in literature appears to be well organised. "Evening Moscow" described a sinister figure, a tall, well-dressed well-fed book business-man whose "business" is organised on an extensive scale."

The enterprise, it said, depends on the supply of books from "agents" in other cities, including 18 parcels from Leningrad.

Among the books hawked on Moscow's literary, black market are the works of Maupassant, Tolstoy, Jules Verne, Balzac, Dreiser, the selected works of Byron and Goethe's "Faust." — Reuter.

Five "A-Bombs" To Be Dropped On New York

New York, Apr. 4.

Five imaginary atom bombs will be dropped in New York State during the first national civil defence test next June, the Director of the New York State's Civil Defence Commission said today.

The Director, Lieutenant-General C. R. Huebner, was announcing New York State's programme for the 24-hour alert on June 14-15. He said three of the "bombs" would be dropped on New York City and one each in Buffalo and Schenectady. In the nationwide exercise, 42 target cities in the United States will be "hit" by enemy atomic bombs. — Reuter.

Effect Of Paris Riots On EDC Ratification

Paris, Apr. 4.

The chances of ratifying the European Defence Community Treaty in the French Parliament appear at the moment to have been somewhat compromised.

Today's demonstrations at the ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe are less important in themselves than the reaction which Deputies will show to the whole June affair.

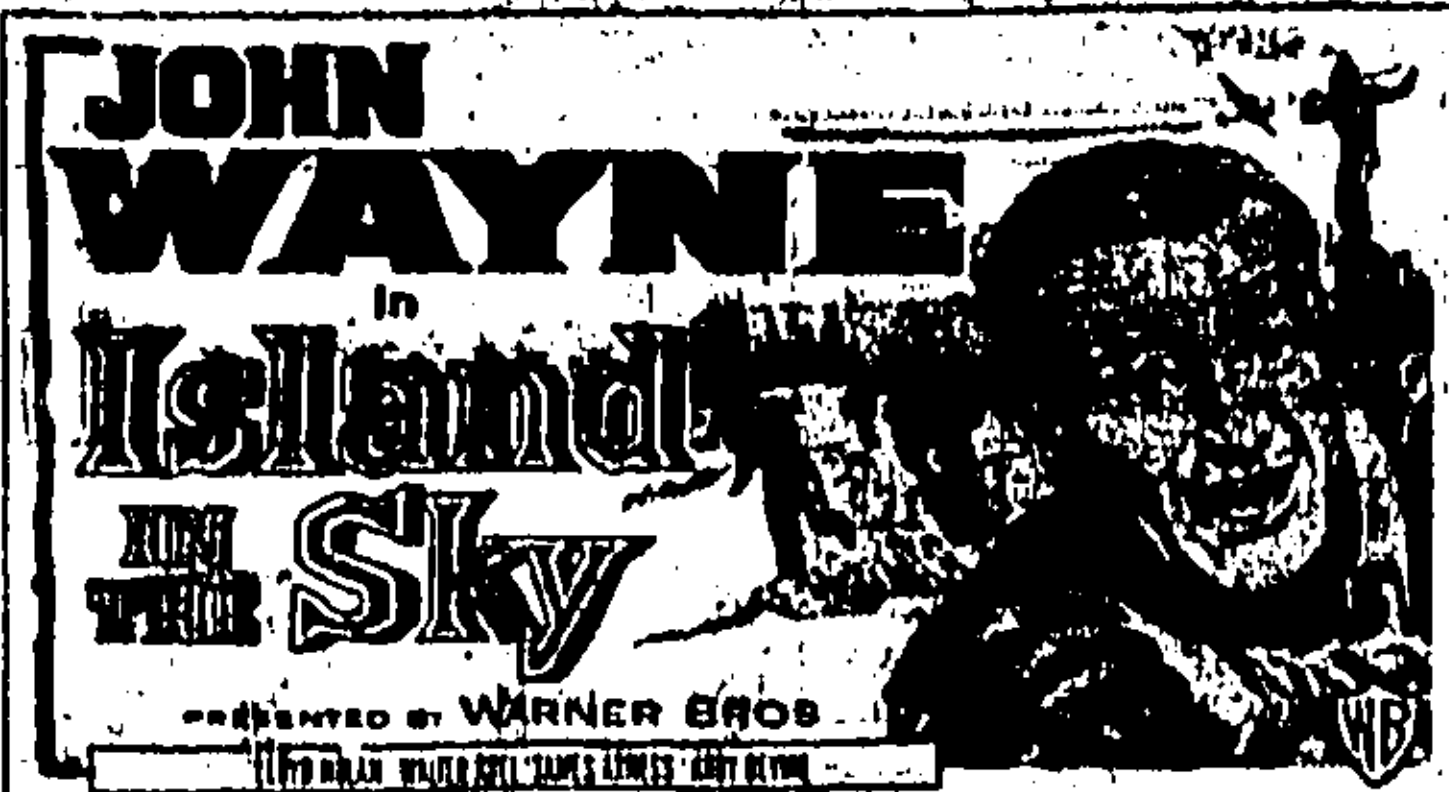
The demonstrations were organised by various extremist organisations, and their importance will depend upon the measure in which they are played up by the various political parties.

So far, Marshal Jüni's stand against the EDC seems to have had the effect of shifting the centre of opposition to the EDC towards the right, as these demonstrations, which were in favour of the Marshall, showed up till now, hopes for the ratification of the EDC had depended on the anti-Communist vote.

Today, this is not so certain. The opinions of moderate Deputies who have been wounded but imply that they are unwilling to engage themselves in such a serious issue without being covered by the support of the most highly qualified military opinion. — France Presse.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



NEXT CHANGE

QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA

"RHAPSODY IN BLUE"

With An All Star Cast! Joan Crawford-John Garfield

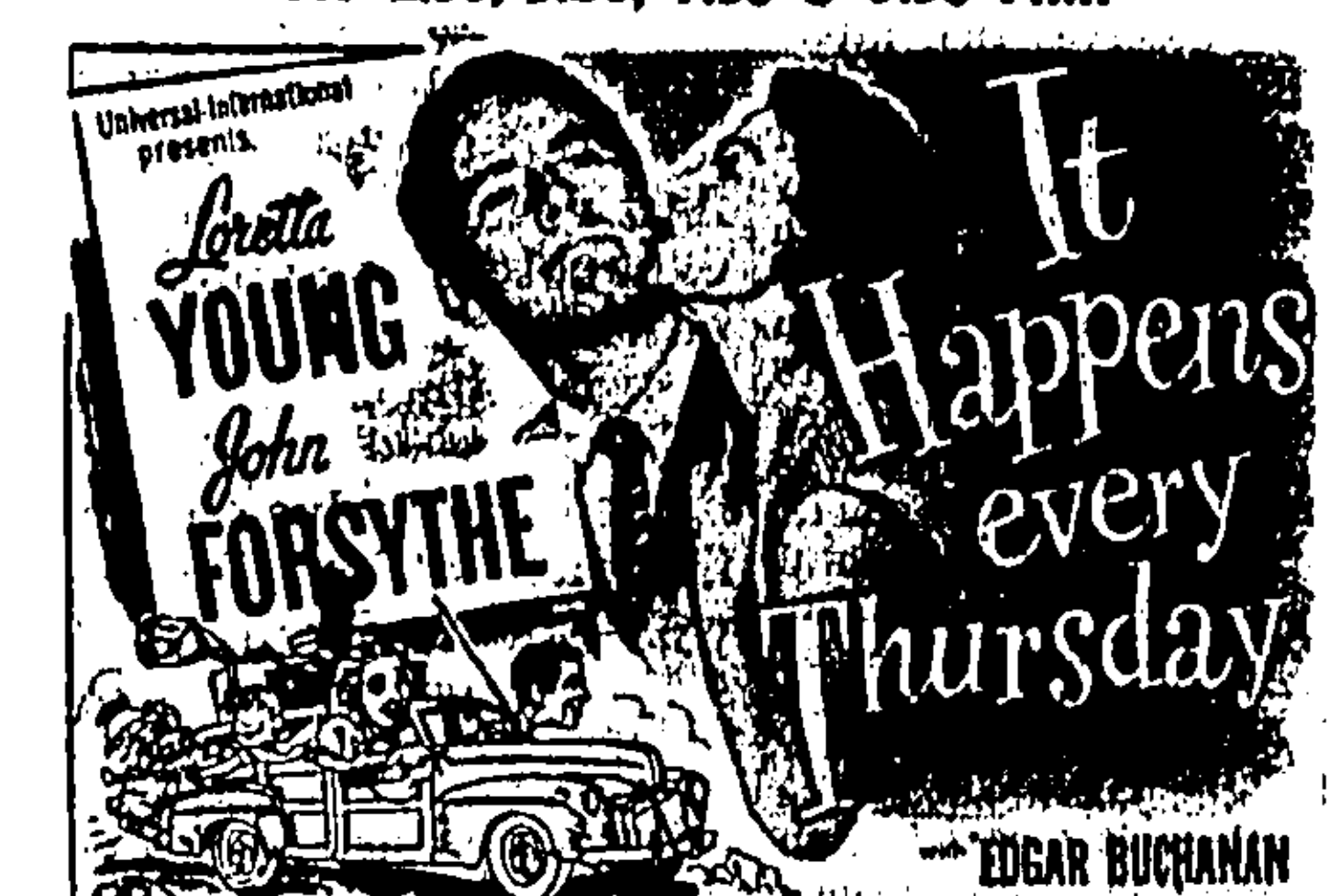
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NEXT CHANGE

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Your child's eyes are precious—guard them!

HONGKONG KOWLOON

SEFTON DELMER, in search of the men behind a new upsurge of Hitlerlike activity in Germany, hears a strange story about a judge and meets the General who commands a Very Secret Service

JOBs for the Gestapo BOYS

Bad Godesberg, Monday. A JUDGE dealing with a case of alleged espionage by former German S.S. men discovered, in the course of the trial, that key men of the old Gestapo are creeping back into power in Western Germany. It so shook him that he caught the next train from Karlsruhe, where the Federal Court was sitting, to Bonn and asked for guidance from the Ministry of Justice.

Was he praised for his action? He was not.

Instead, it is now being said of him in Bonn that "Old so-and-so is not the right judge for a case of this kind."

I cannot say I blame those Germans who are frightened of the growing power of the secret camouflages among them.

For it is growing. It came out of the Karlsruhe trial that inquiries had been made not by the Federal Republic's official agencies—neither police nor counter-espionage—but by agents of the unofficial and very secret service led by the top mystery man of Germany today—Major-General Reinhardt Gehlen.

Until Germany's capitulation General Gehlen was head of Hitler's anti-Soviet espionage services. He is occupying the same position today unofficially on contract to the American occupation forces in Germany.

Witnesses

JUST to baffle the judge a bit more it turned out that the four main witnesses for the prosecution—Gehlen men all of them—were S.S. men themselves. "Perfectly logical to set an S.S. man to catch an S.S. man,"

some would say. "Let's get the most efficient men for the job regardless of the past." On the same assumption I suppose we ought to accept without a qualm that the Gehlen man in charge of this investigation was a former security service chief who had won the highest approval of Hitler for the ruthlessness with which he rounded up the conspirators of the 1944 plot against Hitler.

Well, it had the judge worried. I will confess I did not like it very much either.

And I still do not like it, not even after running into General Gehlen himself and finding him a most agreeable, clear-headed, very intelligent staff officer in the best Prussian tradition.

He was calling at the office of Dr. Hans Globke, Permanent Secretary of State to Chancellor Adenauer, just as I was leaving it and we had a little chat.

Shrewd eyes

DR HANS GLOBKE is a tall, blond man with the smoothest of smooth manners, a pair of very shrewd eyes behind unimpaired glasses. He is generally held to be the most influential backstage wire-puller in Adenauer's Germany.

He certainly has his fingers in the Gehlen pie. With clarity he told me so himself.

"As soon as the treaties are ratified and we are entitled to have a secret espionage service once more," he said, "the general and his organisation will pass officially under the control of the German Government."

"I do not say we shall take his staff over man for man. We shall want to have a say about the staffing. But in principle the Gehlen group will become the official German State organisation."

The doctor smiled mysteriously. "Until then," he said, "we must continue the present camouflage arrangement by which the Gehlen organisation

is under American control and paid for by the Americans, but under the closest contact with me."

Well, you could not wish for anything clearer and less ambiguous than that.

As for suspicions that the Gehlen crowd is a dangerous body likely to restore the secret rule of militarism in Germany, why, Dr Globke assured me that he had personally investigated the Gehlen organisation. So have a couple of parliamentary deputies. And all three of them had come to the same conclusion: there was nothing Nazi about them.

Furthermore, General Gehlen's activities were strictly confined to espionage and counter-espionage. Now, of course, I admit that I am not an expert on matters of secret police as the doctor. For many years he was one of the top permanent officials in Hitler's Ministry of the Interior. He had plenty of contact with Gestapo matters then.

But I cannot help feeling that he is misinformed about the staff of the Gehlen organisation. Perhaps the general himself is not fully aware of the extent to which his group has been penetrated by former S.S. and security men.

Misgivings

MANY Germans that I come across who have connections with such things have given me striking instances of this penetration. In the Hamburg branch, for instance, I am told, there are five well-known security service men working.

So I cannot help sharing the misgivings of another German general—who, as I mentioned yesterday, was most anxious that I should keep his identity secret for fear of reprisals against him if it came out that he had talked.

This officer believes that Gehlen is using his influence to see that it is the Nazi type of officer who gains control of the new German Army when it is formed, and not the anti-Hitler "traitors" of 1944.

For my part I think the rearming of Germany at this early stage is bound to have this effect whether Gehlen is active or not.

I am confirmed in that view by all I have seen of the incipient rebirth among the Germans of the old terroristic herd discipline, a hush-hush secrecy in which the germs of democratic freedom are already being extinguished even before the new machine is born.

(London Express Service)



Holmes scooped away the snow with his bare hands.

Continuing the ADVENTURE of the ABBAS RUBY

WHAT HAS HAPPENED SO FAR

After dinner, in the library of the house of Sir John Doverton, the celebrated horticulturist, guests examine the Abbas Ruby. Andrew Joliffe, the butler, reports that all Sir John's famous camellias have been stolen from the conservatory. When the guests return to the library, the ruby has vanished; Joliffe, a previously convicted jewel thief, hurries to Baker Street, protests his innocence, and begs Sherlock Holmes to clear him. He has overheard Captain Masterman, Lady Doverton's brother, who helped him get the job, say to Sir John: "I blame myself for not telling you his past history." Inspector Gregson arrives at Holmes's rooms with the empty jewel case, which he found under Joliffe's mattress, and arrests the butler.

Villainy, Watson! cried Holmes

The NEW exploits of SHERLOCK HOLMES

by ADRIAN CONAN DOYLE

Holmes bowed. "The Abbas Ruby is a famous stone, Sir John."

"Ah, the ruby. Yes, yes, of course," replied Sir John Doverton. "Most lamentable. Fortunately, there are buds. Your knowledge of flowers will tell you—He broke off as his wife laid her fingers on his arm."

"As the matter is already in the hands of the police," she said, haughtily, "I do not understand why we should be honoured by this visit from Mr Sherlock Holmes."

"I shall take up very little of your time, Lady Doverton," replied my friend. "A few minutes in your conservatory should suffice."

"WITH what object, sir? What possible connection can there be between my husband's conservatory and the missing jewel?"

"It is that I wish to determine."

Lady Doverton smiled coldly. "In the meantime, the police will have arrested the thief."

"I think not."

"Absurd! The man who fled was a convicted jewel robber. It is obvious."

"Perhaps too obvious, Madam! Does it not strike you as somewhat singular that an ex-convict, though aware that his record was known already to your brother, should steal a famous stone from his own employer and then conveniently condemn himself by securing the jewel box under his mattress, where even Scotland Yard could be relied upon to search?"

Lady Doverton put a hand to her bosom. "I had not considered the matter in that light," she said.

"Naturally. But, dear me, what a beautiful blossom! I take it that this is the red camellia which you plucked this afternoon?"

"This evening, sir, just before dinner."

"Spes ultima gentis!" observed Sir John gloomily. "At least, until the next crop."

"Just so. It would interest me to see your conservatory."

We followed our guide along a short passage which, opening from the library, terminated in the glass door of a hot-house. While the famous horticulturist and I waited at the entrance Holmes commenced a slow tour through the warm stifling darkness, the lighted candle which he bore in his hand appearing and disappearing like some great glow-worm amid the

"Watson, if I ever show signs of self-satisfaction, kindly whisper the word 'camellias' in my ear."

A few minutes later, we had alighted again before the portico of Sir John Doverton's mansion. "There is no need to disturb the household," muttered Holmes. "I imagine that this is the gate into the tradesmen's entrance."

My friend led the way swiftly along the path skirting the wall of the house until we found ourselves under a window which I recognised as the one opening from the passage. Then, throwing himself on his knees, he commenced carefully to scoop away the snow with his bare hands. After a few moments, he straightened himself and I saw that he had cleared a large dark patch.

"Let us risk a match, Watson," he chuckled.

I lit one and there, on the black earth exposed by Holmes's burrowings in the snowdrift, lay a little reddish-brown heap of frozen flowers.

"The camellias!" I exclaimed. "My dear fellow, what does this mean?"

My friend's face was very stern as he rose to his feet.

"Villainy, Watson!" said he. "Clever, calculated villainy."

He picked up one of the dead flowers and stood for a while silently contemplating the dark withered petals in the palm of his hand.

"It is as well for Andrew Joliffe that he reached Baker Street before Gregson reached him," he observed thoughtfully.

"Shall I raise the house?"

"Ever the man of action, Watson," he replied, with a dry chuckle. "No, my dear fellow. I think that we would be better employed in making our way quietly back to our hansom and then on to the parlours of St James."

In the events of the evening, I had lost all sense of time and it came as something of a shock when, as we wheeled from Piccadilly into St James's Street and stopped before the door of an elegant well-lighted house, I saw from the clock above Palace Yard that it was not far short of midnight.

"When its neighbours of Clubland go to bed the Nonpareil Club comes into its own," remarked Holmes, ringing the bell. He scribbled a note on his calling card and handing it to the manservant at the door, he led the way into the hall.

AS we followed the servant up a marble staircase to the floor above, I caught a glimpse of lofty and luxurious rooms in which small groups of men, clad in evening dress, were sitting about and reading papers or gathered around rosewood card tables.

Our guide knocked at a door and a moment later we found ourselves in a small, comfortably furnished room hung with sporting prints and smelling strongly of cigar smoke.

A tall, soldierly-looking man with a close-cropped moustache and thick auburn hair who was lounging in a chair before the fireplace made no attempt to rise at our entrance but, whirling Holmes's card between his fingers, surveyed us coldly through a pair of blue eyes that remained so forcibly of Lady Doverton.

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The Adventure of the Abbas Ruby will be concluded tomorrow

Colds
Even the slightest cold is to be feared. Do not let it spread! Defeat it from the start by taking 1 or 2 CAFASPIN.

CAFASPIN

Every aspect of the Golden Rule is now being prepared by the Nuffield Foundation.

Britain's "Sickness Prone" Worry The Medicos

By LES ARMOUR

London. ONE Briton in seven is a "sickness prone"—and he takes up 50 percent of the time of the country's general practitioners.

It is not because he gets sick more often than his fellows—they simply have a "lower threshold of complaints."

This one in seven seems "compelled to visit the doctor with troubles which most of us will grin and bear, assisted by some aspirin or whisky."

These general conclusions come from the Nuffield Foundation's summary of a three-year survey of Britain's general practitioners.

The Foundation's investigator, Dr Stephen Taylor, has come up with some penetrating comments on the medical profession in a welfare state.

MATTER OF DEBATE

Whether or not the "sickness prone" are a class developed by the welfare state is a matter for debate. But it seems likely that they are more than a little encouraged by the fact that they can go to the doctor as often as they like without ever having a bill slipped into the letter box.

And they create, apparently, a dangerous situation. Most of the GPs included in the survey are badly overworked. Doctors are permitted to have a maximum of 3,500 patients. Many of them have that many, not only because there just aren't enough doctors to go around but also because they get paid by the head and most of them need the money. The report suggests that 2,500 or 3,000 should be the legal limit.

Under the circumstance, then, the "sickness prone" may very well be working the doctor to a frazzle—leaving him too tired or without enough time to do his best for the patient who is seriously ill.

It is hard to find a solution to this problem. What seems like a trivial complaint cannot be dismissed out of hand. It may, as the report points out, turn out to be a symptom of a serious illness.

STIFF TALKING TO

Nor is the problem any ground for wiping the National Health acts off the books. They do, after all, make it possible to spread the country's medical resources evenly among the populace, rich and poor. It is to be remembered, of course, that there are more than a few "sickness-prone" individuals who were rich enough to afford the luxury of wasting the doctor's time long before "socialised

medicine" appeared. And there would be no point in making the privilege of the rich a social sin.

But, as the report points out, the solution may lie in the hands of the doctors themselves.

Dr. Taylor suggests a thorough medical examination for all complainers. "This enables reassurance to be given against a sound medical background, while the knowledge that examination is certain to follow complaint acts as a mild deterrent against frivolous groaning."

A "mild deterrent," however, is hardly enough. Why not simply ask the doctors to give the "sickness prone" a stiff talking to? Few of them, surely, realise just how much damage they may be doing.

For the residue, a psychiatrist is in order.

Two Championships Slip Out Of The Grasp Of Recreio's Hockey Teams

Two hockey championships slipped out of Recreio's hands one immediately after another in one black afternoon yesterday.

In the first match their Ladies' XI were held to a goalless draw by the King George V School who retained the Championship for the second year in succession by virtue of their one-point lead over the challengers.

In the second match the Portuguese XI again narrowly failed to wrest the title from the champion Army team despite a spirited effort in the last 12 minutes of the game when, amidst cheers, "Spiky" Gutierrez took them to 3-3 with two quick goals.

Smith, the Army centre-forward, however, brought out the finishing touch for Army with a spectacular last-minute goal that dispelled all Recreio's hopes of salvaging the game.

Gaining possession of the ball after a scramble at the edge of the "D", he flipped it up past the defence, tapped it waist high and half-volleyed it neatly into the net.

Played before an appreciably large crowd, both games produced bright and exciting hockey of a high standard and all the four participating teams must be highly complimented for a most creditable display of sportsmanship, though some of the umpiring decisions must have been exceptionally trying.

UNFORTUNATE

With all respect to a gallant King George V XI, who fielded one substitute, it must be said that the Recreio girls were extremely unfortunate not to have won this match by virtue of a goal scored in the first half.

A good pass by Margie Rozario enabled Stella Correa to send in a hard centre that

the right into the "D". As the ball deflected from one of the defenders' feet, Margie flicked it into the net, but the whistle had gone just that shade too early for the infringement and for the vantage rule to be exercised.

Recreio also enjoyed a slight superiority in the play, particularly in their forward line where their better stickwork and short-passing moves took them repeatedly into the School "D".

They had at least five perfect scoring chances as against their opponents' two during the whole match. Their inability to convert these chances would be attributable to their bad luck and over-excitement which resulted in their mistiming their hits.

One conspicuous weakness, however, was their inability to exploit their goal-scoring right-winger Stella Correa to the full. Despite the occasional thrusts made by this forward, she was starved for the greater part of the game and only once was she seen in that dangerous run that nearly gave Recreio the winning goal—for which she had to take the ball from the half-way line and in the inside-left position.

Deserving special mention in the Recreio defence was centre-half Evelyn Alonso who played a great part in checking the fast, long-swinging but poorly controlled attacking moves of the School forwards.

Although inside-right Libby Stokes lined extremely hard in the forward line, the School's ability to hold their opponents to a draw was largely due to the grand play put up by their defence in which right back Joan Lambony was most conspicuous.

THE MEN'S MATCH

The men's match was played at an extremely fast pace and Army fully deserved their 4-3 victory after taking a 1-0 and 3-1 lead.

While their defence played with their usual soundness and attacking brand of hockey, it was the brilliant form reached by their forward line yesterday that decided the issue.

That usual weakness of bunching together was yesterday conspicuous by its absence in the Army offence which swung into action on all five cylinders like a well-oiled machine.

The success of their open game was due largely to the excellent performance given by their two wings, Teyen and Homer, whose varied fast centres gave their inside-forwards ample room and opportunities to break through the defence.

Smith at centre-forward, although inclined to overdo his habit of flipping the ball when taking a pass and frequently penalised for kicking, showed excellent stickwork and opportunism and was always dangerous.

McMahon scored an excellent individual goal despite being a little too individualistic, while inside-right Westmacott, though slow on the move, proved to be the brains of the attack with his beautifully directed and well-timed passes to the wing and across.

ONE MISTAKE

The Army defence probably made only one mistake yesterday and that was when they tried to turn to the defensive after leading by 3-1.

With a complete break between the forwards and the defence, Recreio were able to press into the attack for fully 10 minutes and score two goals before the soldiers realise that

the best form of defence was offence. The Recreio defence yesterday could not be blamed for the four goals they conceded as all of them were brilliantly scored, but it was a slightly better performance by the forward line and to a certain extent by the halves that would have enabled them to edge out the soldiers.

There was too much reliance on their three inside-forwards. Both "Spiky" Gutierrez and "Junior" Remedios responded well to the confidence placed in them, but much better results might have been obtained had their two wings been more exploited.

THE GOALS

Recreio assumed the offensive from the bully-off, but good work by Petters and Boxall prevented them from scoring. Against the run of play, Army scored in the sixth minute from a fine move by left-half Ford. A flick to left-wing Teyen saw the latter flip the ball past the Recreio right-half and make his way towards the goal-line. A good back-stick centre found an unmarked Smith at the edge of the "D", who easily tapped the ball past the oncoming goalkeeper.

Recreio equalised three minutes later through "Junior" Remedios after an unfortunate miss when a hard drive off his stick had hit the upright, immediately following this he snapped a short pass from Marques at the edge of the "D" and flicked the ball into the corner of the net.

At the interval the score remained even at 1-1.

SECOND HALF

Army took the lead on the resumption when a free-hit went to McMahon. The Army inside-left dribbled his way through from the 25-yard line and scored with a low flick.

In the 12th minute Army increased their lead to 3-1. Right-wing Homer gained possession of the ball at the edge of the "D" after a scramble and drove it hard past the Recreio goalkeeper.

Recreio woke up to spirited efforts at this stage and succeeded in reducing the score 12 minutes from time through "Spiky" Gutierrez, who gave Boxall no chance with a first-timer from close in off Lionel Gutierrez' backward back-stick pass.

Early seven minutes later "Spiky" snapped a fast upfield centre from the 25-yard line and, after a back-stick infringement had been allowed to go by, made his way into the "D", tapped the ball past the advancing goalkeeper and back-sticked the ball into the net.

Play was even at this stage as both teams strove hard for the deciding goal, and just one minute before time, Smith snapped a pass from the edge of the "D" and, after tapping the ball forward, half-volleyed it into the net to win the match and the Championship for Army.

THE TEAMS

Ladies
RGV "A": Dean; Souza, Lambony; Winterton, Watson, Ramsay; Potter, Stokes, Diespecker; Hewson, Hall.

Recreio "A": Oziel; Roza; Pereira; Noronha; Osmond; Alonso; Ferreira; Correa; Colaco, Rozario, Starkey, Marques.

Men
Army "A": Boxall; Taylor; Boxall; Reynolds; Petters, Ford; Homer; Westmacott; Smith; McMahon, Teyen.

Recreio "A": Rozario; Nery; Rosa; Vieira; Reed, Colaco; Gosano, Junior Remedios, S. Gutierrez, Marques, L. Gutierrez.

MY BEST GOLF SHOT

The last stroke of the week in the \$1,500 tournament at Hollingbury Park, Brighton, in 1951 decided the \$350 first prize. A 10 in. putt hit by Australian Norman von Nida stopped an inch from the hole and allowed Ken Bousfield (Coombe Hill) to win by a shot.

Recalling the event Bousfield says: "Six of us were in an exciting finish. With nine holes to go, Tom Halliburton led by a stroke from Jack Hargreaves, Dal Rees, Wally Smithers and myself, and by two from von Nida."

"Hargreaves completed his round in 69 for an aggregate of 280, while Halliburton, Rees and Smithers were 281."

NEEDED A 4
"At the 18th, needing a 4 to go in front of Hargreaves, my

drive was slightly pulled and rested in a semi-rough."

"Golfers familiar with the long downhill 18th at Hollingbury know that the green at the foot of the slope has terrors for competitors in a close match."

"Faced with a tricky shot, I decided to take a chance with a spoon. The ball finished in the heart of the green. Two putts, and I was home."

"At the 18th von Nida wanted a four to tie, but he missed his putt."

—(London Express Service)

THE WINNER



Leading-in Royal Tan (Bryan Marshall up) after his second successive win—and owner's, too, at Aintree. Royal Tan was trained in Ireland, and is owned by Mr. J. H. Griffin.—Central Press Photo.

SPORTS ROUND-UP

John Disley To Lead Welsh Team At Vancouver

John Disley, steeplechaser, will become John Disley, miler and three-miler, for the Vancouver Empire Games in August.

Disley, appointed captain of the Welsh team for Vancouver, is the greatest steeplechaser Britain has ever produced. He came third in the Helsinki Olympics, one of only two home-produced British athletes to gain a medal for track or field events.

TABLE TENNIS

Ferenc Sido, the 16th Hungarian World Table Tennis Champion, is seeded No. 1, together with Britain's Richard Bergman, in the World Championships at Wembley from April 5-14.

The joint rating is probably due to Bergman's victory over Sido at Wembley last November. Two other Englishmen, Johnny Leach and Aubrey Sims, have also been seeded along with L. Andrejcsik and A. Glow (Czechoslovakia), R. Rootloft (France) and T. Flisberg (Sweden).

There is also a joint top seeding position in the women's events. Angelica Rozcanu, the reigning champion, shares the place with Austrian redhead Linde Wirtl. The list includes the British Rowe twins, Diane and Rosalind.

PETERS FOR BOSTON

Jim Peters, British Marathon Champion and holder of the unofficial world Marathon record, will compete in the Boston Marathon on Easter Monday, April 19.

The British Amateur Athletic Board received the invitation from America and are sending Peters as an official British entry. His competing presents a great chance for Britain to gain her first ever victory in the event.

FLOODLIT TENNIS

Floodlit Lawn Tennis is following floodlit football as a winter game in Britain. The "season" opened last month when the Morhead club entertained the West Norwood club.

The visitors won by 3-2 a contest of men's, women's and mixed doubles. The return, at West Norwood, has been fixed for April 4.

—(London Express Service)

LOCKE WELL IN FRONT IN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Calro, Apr. 3. Bobby Locke of South Africa led the field by nine strokes at the halfway stage in the 72-hole Egyptian Open Golf Championship to-day.

Locke had a second round of 68 for an aggregate of 135 for 36 holes. He was out in 36 and home in 32.

"Dal Rees, the British Ryder Cup player, was second with 144. He had a second round of 74."

Antonio Cerda of Argentina was a stroke behind in third place with a 145 round.—Reuters.

JAMES PARK VISITS HENRI JELLISS

'Jell' Concentrates On Two-Year-Olds This Season

Henri Jelliss, though born in Belgium, where his father was a jockey, has spent most of his life at Newmarket. His family is now established there, his son Harry being assistant trainer to Jack Jarvis.

Mrs Jelliss always refers to her husband as Henri. Everybody else calls him "Jell," as he was known when he was riding classic winners for the late Lord Astor.

Increasing weight made it necessary for Jelliss to retire as a jockey after a long and successful innings and turn to training. He had a classic victory when Happy Knight won the 2,000 Guineas in 1949, while Happy Landing did not have the best of luck when beaten into third place in a close finish for the 1944 Derby.

Most of the older horses at Beverley Lodge have been weeded out and it is in the two-year-old department that Jelliss may have to concentrate his energies and skill.

In a numerical sense the first season performers outnumber the seniors, but among the latter are some who should, with ordinary luck, keep the stable in the limelight.

MORE COMPACT

I would nominate the three-year-old Royal Dust, son of Stardust, as the likeliest for a bright career. This bonny colt has thrived and is now more compact than in his two-year-old days.

It would have made a big difference to all concerned if the colt had won a Doncaster nursery instead of being beaten in a photo finish. Another staid

and there might have been a different result.

I am sure now that he will battle to the last gasp and beat better horses than himself. If races were won in the paddock Blackshore would have gone through his three-year-old career without a victory.

This tall, good-looking colt has got me in a tangle because I do not know what his right distance may be.

He is bred to stay, but is likely to be tried over shorter journeys this year. One thing in his favour is that he has lost some of his nervousness. He was apt to grow restless on the exercise ground as a three-year-old, but seems to have gained in confidence now.

YARD INTEREST

It may be he will improve this season, but as he has let me down in the past I shall await evidence on the course.

Scotland Yard will be taking an interest in the career of Bashful Scot, who belongs to a former member in Mr Reg. McCooley.

Mr McCooley has tried his hand at a lot of things in his time and chills my blood with

some of his gruesome, murder investigation stories.

He bought Bashful Scot as a yearling at the sale of the late Sir James Rank's horses. Now a gelding he grew quickly that he had to be turned out last year. He is a huge black, who would not look out of place in the Grand National.

Bashful Scot has fared down, however, and the bumps on his knees and hocks have disappeared. For his size he is active and covers a lot of ground in his stride.

He will have his first race at one of the early Newmarket meetings, and whatever he does he should not be lacking in stamina.

Legs Eleven lamed himself at Goodwood and could not run again. He has always been a lightly framed colt, but having put on weight has lost the lanky look.

He carries a wonderful bloom for this time of the year, and if the handicappers are kind he can win a handicap or two at a mile and a half.

To my eye, the outstanding two-year-olds are Stand Easy and Entracle. Stand Easy is a son of His Slipper and War Valley, who has produced several winners. He is a stylish colt with good bone.

Entracle is different. He is a deep-bodied colt, with short legs. He looks strong and should stand up to any amount of work.

Handsome Prince is a half-brother, by My Babu, to Souverain, the great stayer, who won the Ascot Gold Cup.

The colt is still in the developing stage and may need time, but will be attractive when matured.

Mr J. A. Daniels, a local farmer, was so pleased at winning a race with Carrion last year that he bought a yearling by the same sire, Imperator II. Carrion is still in training and should win a small race. The two-year-old, Imperial Lady, boasts of more scope, although backward.

Mrs Lionel Montague bred Pools and Touch. She has retained Touch, an active daughter of Midas. Pools has been leased and is a filly who promises to develop.

Parlour Games is a neat, old-fashioned colt by Big Game out of Spider's Web. Low to the ground and with ample bone he will belie his looks if he does not win races.

To sum up: With a better looking lot of two-year-olds than for some time luck may come the way of Henri Jelliss this year.

—(London Express Service)

WORLD CUP DRAW

London, Apr. 4.

With the World Cup qualifying matches concluded in Glasgow yesterday when England beat Scotland 4-2, the 16 qualifying teams and their matches in the first round proper on June 16, 17 and 20 are as follows:

June 16. — Uruguay v Czechoslovakia at Bern; Austria v Scotland at Zurich; France v Yugoslavia at Lausanne; Mexico v Brazil at Geneva.

June 17. — Turkey v Germany at Bern; Belgium v England at Basle; Hungary v Korea at Zurich; Switzerland v Italy at Lausanne.

June 18. — Uruguay v Scotland at Basle; Austria v Czechoslovakia at Zurich; Brazil v Yugoslavia at Lausanne; France v Mexico at Bern.

June 20. — Switzerland v England at Bern; Hungary v Germany at Basle; Turkey v Korea at Geneva; Belgium v Italy at Lugano.

honours at the interval. The first half was exciting and packed with thrills but gradually deteriorated and the second half was poor. For England, apart from Finney, it was the "old timers" Broadis at inside-right, Wright the right-half and Dickenson, left-half, who shone.

The experimental defence was shaky. The Scottish team badly missed its injured centre-half, Woodburn, and centre-forward Reilly.

For Scotland Brown scored after seven minutes and England's back, Byrne, put through his own goal with almost the last kick of the match.

England's scorers were Broadis (14 minutes), Nicholls (50 minutes), Allen (67 minutes) and Mullen (82 minutes).—Reuters.

The other six to reach the knockout quarter-finals may be Brazil, Yugoslavia, England, Czechoslovakia, Turkey and Italy, though surprise results are sure to occur.

England's victory over Scotland not only gave them the United Kingdom championship for 1953-1954 but put them in the easier group in the world championship finals in Switzerland in June. England now have Belgium and Switzerland, two of the weaker teams in their group. Scotland would have to face two of the strongest in Uruguay, the holders and Austria.

Neither team yesterday played football good enough to win a world title though conditions—a gusty wind, a soft pitch and a greasy ball—were all against first-class football. It was also drizzling with rain most of the game.

The Scots will count themselves unlucky losers but they had only themselves to blame. They appeared to lose heart when England took the lead five minutes after the interval against the run of the play. Territorially they had the better of matters, as is shown by the 12 corners for to one against England on the other hand took what chances they had and in the end won comfortably though they were a badly lucky to be sharing

There have been few surprises in the qualifying rounds, the chief being the elimination of Sweden and Spain, who did best among the European countries in the last World Championships in Brazil in 1950.

Favourites to win the title this year are Uruguay, the holders, and Hungary, who did not contest the last World Championships. They are expected to meet each other in the final.

OTHER FINALISTS

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Chougas should be crossed and addressed:—
"HONGKONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION"

Health and Happiness can be restored to many sufferers if you will

GIVE THAT THEY MAY LIVE

Home Soccer Standings

Division I

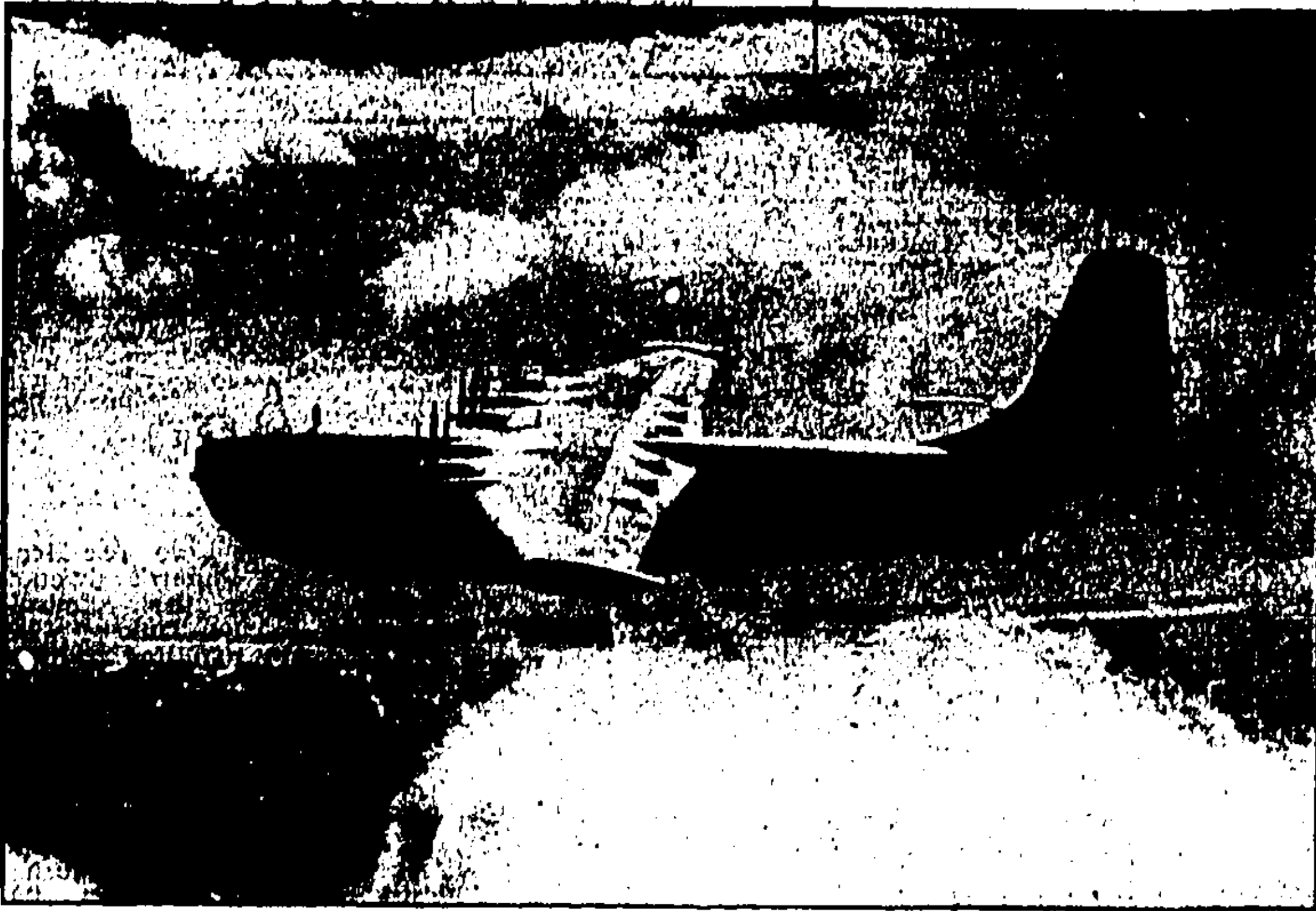
West Bromwich	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wolverhampton	37	20	9	94	54	50
Huddersfield	37	10	11	51	47	31
Bolton	37	10	11	51	47	31
Burnley	37	20	15	73	58	42
Manchester U.	37	12	10	66	54	42
Charlton	37	10	11	51	47	31
Sheff. Wed.	37	10	11	51	47	31
Blackpool	37	10	11	51	47	31
Cardiff	37	10	11	51	47	31
Preston N.E.	37	10	11	51	47	31
Arsenal	37	12	11	62	55	35
Tottenham	37	10	11	51	47	31
Sheff. W.	37	14	10	63	52	38
Portsmouth	37	11	10	53	32	32
Aston Villa	37	10	11	51	47	31
Newcastle U.	37	11	10	53	32	32
Manchester C.	37	11	10	53	32	32
Sunderland	37	10	11	51	47	31
Sheff. U.	37	10	11	51	47	31
Millwall	37	10	11	51	47	31
Liverpool	37	10	11	51	47	31

Division II

Blackburn	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Leicester	37	9	9	61	40	47
Leeds	37	10	10	62	52	47
Everton	37	10	10	62	52	47
Nottingham F.	37	10	10	62	52	47
Birmingham	37	10	10	62	52	47
Rotherham	37	10	10	62	52	47
Luton Town	37	10	10	62	52	47
Fulham	37	10	10	62	52	47
Leeds Utd.	37	10	10	62	52	47
Doncaster	37	10	10	62	52	47
Sheff. Rovers	37	10	10	62	52	47
West Ham	37	10	10	62	52	47
Stoke City	37	10	10	62	52	47
Notts County	37	10	10	62	52	47
Hull City	37	10	10	62	52	47
Lincoln City	37	10	10	62	52	47
Swansea Town	37	10	10	62	52	47
Derby County	37	10	10	62	52	47
Bury	37	10	10	62	52	47
Brentford	37	10	10	62	52	47
Plymouth A.	37	10	10	62	52	47
Oldham	37	10	10	62	52	47

Division III

140-ton "Princess" Flying Boat



This is a new picture of the Saunders-Roe "Princess" flying-boat which weighs 140 tons fully loaded. It is powered by ten Bristol Proteus turbo-prop engines each of 3,500 h.p. plus 800 lbs jet thrust. It will carry 40 first-class and 65 tourist passengers at a time at 350 m.p.h. See story below for Saunders-Roe's new tank for testing models of its new seaplanes (S.B.A.C. photograph).

Latest Round-Up of Aviation News From Britain:

Even Artificial Waves In This Tank For Testing Model Seaplanes

This week's round-up of Aviation news from London tells you of a new kind flight simulator being developed by a British company, Air Trainers Ltd. Its chief virtue being that it is considerably cheaper than the complex electronic simulators produced by companies like Rediffon, London. There is also an interesting item on the test flight of the British "Jet" helicopter-aeroplane, the Fairy Gyrodyne which can land and take off vertically and fly in level flight at almost the same speed of a conventional propeller-driven aircraft. There is also an item about Saunders-Roe's giant tank for testing models of its new seaplanes.

An important step towards reducing the cost of training pilots is being taken by a British company which specialises in ground trainers to simulate instrument flying conditions.

Flight simulators are now an essential part of the training equipment of airlines and Air Forces all over the world, but because of the complex electronics required to simulate the performance of a modern aircraft they can cost up to £250,000 each.

A British company, Air Trainers Limited, believe that by adopting a new approach it may be possible to cut the cost to at least one-fifth of this figure.

The company has considerable experience of building electronic trainers for the Royal Air Force and British European Airways, but it believes there is a limit to the amount of money operators can afford to invest in complex machines.

Its proposal is to switch from the electronically operated simulator to a mechanically operated design which, while having the same basic characteristics and appearance, is inherently simpler.

Air Trainers also believe that their mechanical computer mechanism will cut maintenance costs and can be put into production much more quickly.

"Airliner" Built

To prove their point, Air Trainers have built as private venture a trainer based on a modern twin-engine airliner.

Airline operators throughout the world have been invited to Air Trainers' factory to try out this machine. It has already been tried by several airlines and the interest which it has created is considerable. This machine is known as a Type Trainer, and is called the AT110.

Besides turning from electronic to mechanical operation, which immediately reduces complexity, the designers of the AT110 believe that the electronic simulator of today embodies far too many detailed aircraft characteristics.

They claim that such features as the exact noise of a particular type of engine reproduced perfectly to the correct pitch and volume under all conditions is unnecessary.

Accordingly, an engine noise is introduced which varies with pitch and volume, but it is not tuned particularly to the noise and volume of the particular aircraft simulated.

Basic Needs

Air Trainers believe that the design of a flight simulator should be limited to what is necessary to familiarise a pilot with a new type of aircraft. The guiding principle should not be to build a piece of equipment which does everything but fly, but equipment which will produce all those things which a pilot finds difficult when converting one type of aircraft to another.

This will involve complete cockpit simulation and this is done on the AT110, but the performance of the particular aircraft is a slow roll or a loop is considered unnecessary and these features are left out.

One of the basic features, therefore, of Air Trainers' twin-engine Type Trainer, the AT110, is that it is limited to pitch movement of plus 30° and minus 45°, and bank movement up to plus or minus 80°. The designers believe that this is quite sufficient for airline use, and that to have full freedom through 360° in pitch and roll on a simulator used for multi-engine aircraft for airline operation is entirely unnecessary.

Although it is less costly, Air Trainers' Type Trainer does not differ drastically in appearance or performance from the complicated electronic simulator except, of course, that it covers only about one-quarter of the floor space.

Then, the same cockpit with all the instruments and controls safely reproduced, engine noise varying with engine power, and a 'faults' panel which sets in train any troubles (such as a fire) which the instructor might like to have introduced.

Air Trainers claim that this machine reproduces aircraft performance accurately enough for type training purposes, and the performance of the machine can be altered to correspond with the performance of any particular aircraft.

★ ★ ★

The first British 'jet' helicopter now flown—the Fairy Jet Gyrodyne, an experimental prototype which will be used to investigate this new method of lifting helicopters by jets of compressed air at the tips of the rotor blades.

The Jet Gyrodyne is in fact powered by an Alvis Leobides piston engine which supplies compressed air along the rotor blades to pressure jets at the tips, and also drives the two pusher propellers which are mounted at the end of short stub wings on the fuselage to drive the helicopter forward in level flight.

The tip jets and the pusher props work together so that the Jet Gyrodyne can take off and land vertically and also fly at relatively faster forward speeds than would be possible with a conventional helicopter which has overhead rotors only.

The Jet Gyrodyne itself will not go into production, but it paves the way for the bigger Fairy Rotodyne which is to be powered by two Napier Eland turboprop engines.

★ ★ ★

A British Commonwealth flying altitude record of 23,900 feet was set up last week by Mr. Stephen George, chief instructor to the Canterbury New Zealand Gliding Club, according to reports reaching London.

He used oxygen above 15,000 feet and only gave up making use of an "excellent" upcurrent at his peak altitude when mistakenly he thought his oxygen tube had broken.

★ ★ ★

Jet flying boats and water-borne fighter designs for the future are being tested in model form in a huge water-filled tank at an aircraft factory in the south of England.

The tank has features which would delight every small boy who has played with toy boats in his bath—it even has artificial 'wave-makers' capable of producing a storm at sea.

The purpose of the tank is to enable designers to measure the performance of the models—their landing characteristics and ability to manoeuvre on water—and so to calculate for full-size planes.

The tank is part of the extensive research facilities of Saunders-Roe, designers of the Princess flying boat.

The models are launched by a catapult from one end of the tank, which is 618 ft. long. The plane's altitude, speed, and rate of descent can be varied as it makes the model touch down on the water exactly as required.

Actual speeds of up to 100 m.p.h. are possible. Over 2,600 launches have so far been made with various models.

Storm At Sea

At the far end of the tank is a powered wave-maker, able to create a series of regular waves which travel down the tank, so the model planes can be tested in a regular swell or head sea. At the side of the tank is another wave-maker, operated by hand, which can be used to produce a cross sea.

The two wave-makers worked together produce a sea which designers describe as of 'realistic proportions', when the scale of the model is taken into account.

A number of different methods are used to measure the performance of the models. Films are taken (at rates of 64 frames a second), special observers make visual estimates, and instruments are set up inside the models themselves.

Accelerometers (instruments which measure rates of acceleration) and pressure gauges are fitted.

Tank tests have also been made with conventional land-based planes to test their performance, if they should have to be 'ditched' at sea in an emergency.

Models of the Royal Air Force's new delta-wing bomber have been tested in this way.

★ ★ ★

The Royal Navy has put into service its first squadron of Sea Venom all-weather jet fighters. It was announced recently that the first Sea Venom (Numbered Squadron 800) is based at the Royal Naval Air Station, Culter, in the North Atlantic, and will be used in the World War II.

Britain Starts Her Synthetic Rubber Industry

From Our Correspondent in London

The chemical industry is a friend or foe, depending on one's viewpoint. Its genius for substituting a synthetic material for a natural product antagonises one section of the population at the same time as it benefits another.

But no one has really explained why nylon, for example, is an undiluted blessing while synthetic rubber is a dastardly encroachment on the natural product's rightful field.

The controversy has raged since the end of the war. Basically, it is an extension of the dollar problem. Natural rubber is the Commonwealth's biggest dollar earner. But its supremacy is now disputed. While the Malayan rubber plantations stood idle during the war, America built up an industry which miraculously filled the gap caused by the loss to the Allies of practically all the world's natural rubber resources.

After the war, rubber plantations were gradually brought back into production. But when they had beaten back the jungle, the planters found themselves face to face with a new threat. Synthetic rubber, a powerful war-time ally, had become a peace-time menace.

The British public saw this threat primarily as a loss of dollars—by now the most sought-after commodity in the world—and felt vaguely uneasy. And word began to go round that synthetic rubber was vastly inferior to the "stuff that grew on trees."

The planters, however, know better. For some purposes, the synthetic material is inferior to natural, but for others, it is better. What they complain of is that their product is not allowed to compete on equal terms with the newcomer in the fields of manufacture for which both materials are equally suited.

The complaint is based on the fact that the Government-owned American synthetic rubber industry is not run on strictly commercial lines. If it had to pay income tax like any other industry, it would have to raise the price of its products—or go bankrupt. But it is exempted from this liability, a fact which seriously alarms the natural rubber industry and gives rise to its claim that it is being unfairly treated.

THREE NEW MAKERS

This explains the difference between the British attitude towards the American synthetic rubber industry and its own embryo counterpart.

Within the past week, three of Britain's biggest industrial

concerns—Imperial Chemical Industries, Dunlop Rubber and Monsanto Chemicals—have all announced their intention to start producing synthetic rubber.

If informed British opinion were against any competition with the natural product, one would have expected this news to be greeted with alarm. Instead, it has been welcomed.

One reason for this is the feeling that Britain has been left behind in the post-war technological race. Another is the growing awareness of the superiority of synthetic rubber for certain specialised uses. And the strategic importance of a synthetic rubber industry at home is a third.

The Malayan natural rubber industry, however, has little to fear from this development. For there is no suggestion that the new British industry—if it can yet claim the title—will be big enough, or organised in such a way, as to present a threat to the planters' livelihood.

IMPERIAL INTERESTS

As to its size, the new industry is still in the experimental stage. By 1955, it will be producing 15,000 tons of synthetic—only a little more than Britain is already buying with dollars from America. Moreover, this output will largely consist of types of synthetic that have already superseded the natural product for certain uses.

But it is one thing to acknowledge the superiority of synthetic for particular purposes and quite another to give it unfair advantages over natural. The Government is quite determined that this shall not be done.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, has stated in a typically blunt manner his glad to see a synthetic rubber industry. But the establishment of a large industry under Government sponsorship was quite another matter, and should only be considered against the background of Britain's imperial interests and of her imperial obligations to countries like Malaya.

"We used to complain of the subsidisation of synthetic rubber in the United States, and it would indeed be paradoxical if we were to incur the same criticism inside our own country," he said.

DEMAND RETURNS

These words will reassure the Malayan planters. But their present troubles are not all due to competition from synthetic rubber. Now that the price of natural rubber has been forced into line with that of synthetic, more of it is being used in America. The ratio of natural to synthetic rubber consumption in that country is now about 50-50.

But one problem has been ameliorated only to give rise to another. For the drop in price has so reduced profit-margins that many plantations are being hard put to finance essential replanting programmes. And with tappers' wages now only 60 per cent of what they were, the rubber industry is becoming restive.

Not unnaturally in these circumstances, the Malayan planters have turned their attention to the immediate cause of their troubles—high taxation.

Sir John Hay, chairman of the Guthrie group of rubber companies, has declared that it is no use the British and Malayan Governments complaining that they cannot afford to cut taxes. It is rather a question of whether they can afford to continue taxing it.

He would permanently increase the competitive advantage of Malaya's rubber industry and imperil the whole economy of the country.

New Type Of Plastic

New York, Apr. 4. A few 1970s of phenolic plastic for moulding which will speed up production of parts for cars, appliances, cameras and other products was announced today by the Bakelite Co.

Bakelite named its multipurpose plastic "BMG-5000".

It saves 22 per cent in the curing time of a washing machine roller, for instance, the company said.—United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(By Our Correspondent)

Business on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$355,730. Noon quotations and the morning's dealings:—

SHARES BUYERS' SELLERS' SALES

BANKS: 1000

INSURANCES: 100 070

SHIPPING: 1.10

DOCKS, ETC.: 0.01 71

Debt: 10.20 10.40 400 10.15

Provident (Old) XD: 12.00 12.20 100 12.10

Wheelock: 0 0.10 1,000 0.12 00

LAND, ETC.: 0.10 0.10 200 0.10

HK Hotel: 0.10 0.10 200 0.10

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Budget Speculation Causes Boom In UK Shares

From Our Correspondent

London, Apr. 4.

Boom conditions returned to the London Stock Exchange last week. The optimistic tone of the economic survey and the final budget out-turn sent spirits soaring and prices followed in their wake.

Everyone now expects good news in the budget on Tuesday. Even before the Economic Survey was published many people were inclined to take a more optimistic view of prospects than would have seemed justified only a few weeks ago. The survey dispelled the last reasonable doubt.

For it emphasised the need to reduce British industrial costs by stepping up investment at home in new plant and machinery. And this, in most people's opinion, points logically to a budget that will help industry to finance this extra investment.

Just what form the inducement might take no one is prepared to say. But investors have been busily demonstrating their confidence that tax concessions of some sort are about to be proposed.

Added to this belief is the hope that the Chancellor will couple tax reliefs with a cut in the bank rate and these were the ingredients of last week's Stock Exchange boom.

Investors were out for shares and they did not seem to mind what they were. A stock shortage developed and prices began to climb in all sections of the market.

By Thursday's close the "Financial Times" index of industrial ordinary shares had gained more than three points and stood only a fraction of a point below its all-time high.

TWO SUCCESSES

With prices everywhere on the up-grade the week's two new issues were immediate successes. The £1,000,000 East African High Commission loan was oversubscribed after five minutes and investors responded with equal enthusiasm to the Canadian and English Stores issue.

And when dealings began in the new Imperial Chemical Industries loan stock investors were ready to snap it up at 2 1/2% premium as fast as the "slags" sold out.

Meanwhile an item of news of first-rate importance to the Stock Exchange gave investors another hot talking point. By a seven to one majority a special committee appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, came out in favour of "no par value" shares. One dissentient was the Trade Union representative on the committee who said the introduction of "no par value" shares would make workers suspicious and harm industrial relations.

Measured by the Financial Times' well-known index, British industrial shares closed the week at the highest level they have ever known. The index closed at 140.6 compared with its previous all-time peak of 140.6 on January 17, 1947.

But 1947 was very different from 1954. That was the year of the "cheap money" era and the nationalisation of the Bank of England, the coal mines and the railways had poured millions of ousted money back into the market; today cheap money and nationalisation are both officially rejected.

"Blue chips" broke into a run up to the peak this week. Lancashire Cotton rose 4 shillings, Woolworths 3/8, Ford Motors and Unilever 2/8, Imperial Chemicals, Vickers and many others gained a shilling or more.

Behaviour of oil shares was disorderly but by the close Royal Dutch had gained 18/6 to 24 1/2 (recent peak was 44), Anglo-Iranian rose 10 1/2 to 230/- compared with its peak of 233/8; Shell rose almost 8/- and Burmah, 5/6.

Government issues were good with the support of industrial buying.

Gold shares had half-days of strength during the week but they never mustered a real following. Copper shares were good.—United Press.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, Apr. 4.

Stock prices were up in most sections of the market this week in view of a new optimism for the market, generated by a brightening outlook for business.

The advance was marred only by routine profit-taking. Businessmen look for the excise tax cuts, which become law shortly to stimulate buying. There were forecasts from many quarters that the worst of the recession is over, and that business will improve by mid-summer.

This optimism was translated into a demand for stocks which lifted industrials to the highest levels since October 22, 1929 and even provided the rails with activity.

The carriers, consistent laggards, are the main flow in the market picture as many in Wall Street see it. They softened on Friday but closed with small gains.

Volume passed the 2,000,000-share mark in three of the five sessions. Total turnover of 10,785,430 shares compared with 1,077,404 last week and was the heaviest since October 27, 1951.

Airways provided a feature. They closed with rises ranging to 5 1/2 points in Douglas, 3 1/2 in Glenn Martin, 2 1/2 in Douglas. General Electric moved up 7 points, Westinghouse 3 1/2. These companies are leaders in the atomic field, and are major appliance producers as well.

With headlines devoted to news of the H-bomb, aircraft and allied industries seemed even more certain of a big share of the defence orders.

Steel stocks got a boost on predictions of a better second quarter as consumers increased purchases to replenish inventories.

Non-ferrous metals strengthened as metal prices climbed. The Government announced higher stockpile target figures. Motor stocks reflected manufacturers plans for an increased output in the second quarter. Oil had numerous strong spots.

Issues in all groups made new "high" for the year. Of 1,425 issues traded 97 were higher on the week, with 331 selling new "high". Only 321 declined, 47 to new lows.—United Press.

Consistent demand from the U.S. together with short covering and a change of sentiment presents a brighter picture than has been seen for some time in the Singapore rubber market.

Making this observation the leading rubber broker, Mr. Lewis and Peat Singapore Limited, said a more active market has been experienced during the past week with a gradual improvement in prices.

Considerably more interest was shown by consuming centres which resulted in a far better turnover for all grades.

Saturday's market was firm after the opening but eased later on some profit-taking and the undertone remained good. There was a good turnover during the morning.

Futures closings were: No. 1 rubber per lb. Apr. 50 1/2, May 50 1/2, June 50 1

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MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1954.

COMMUNISTS UP AGAINST IT IN RUMANIA

Washington, Apr. 4.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported today in a staff survey that "an acute state of tension" exists within the government of Communist-dominated Rumania.

But it added, "There is little likelihood of a successful explosion so long as the Russian colossus stands firm."

The study, prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, said most Rumanian officials and many Communist Party leaders actually were the "bitter enemies" of the Moscow-designated ruling clique in Rumania.

For Bikini Victims

The Only Known Cure Is Dangerous

Tokyo, Apr. 4.

A Japanese doctor treating 23 fishermen exposed to the Bikini hydrogen bomb explosion said today that radioactive elements have lodged in the bones, liver and kidneys of the victims and the only known cure is dangerous.

Dr. Masanori Nakazumi, top radiation specialist at Tokyo University, told a group of Japanese scientists that the best known way to clean out the radiation elements also destroys body-building calcium.

He said, however, that blood transfusions and the use of antidotes might help offset the effects of the drug used to draw radiation particles from body organs.

Large amounts of radioactive elements were found in the bones and organs of the 23 Japanese fishermen who were burned by the hydrogen bomb's radiation near Bikini Island on March 1, he said.

Dr. Nakazumi said his patients had symptoms unlike those of victims of the atomic bomb explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Radiation from these explosions did not reach the vital organs, he said.

The fishing boat, Fukuryu Maru, which carried the 23 seamen at the time of the explosion, has absorbed so much radioactive material that it will not be safe for three or four years, he said.

Dr. Nakazumi also said the fishermen's condition will probably get worse.

Meanwhile, Japanese Government officials were to meet and decide how much money they will ask from the US as compensation for the effects of the hydrogen test.

Some sources believed the amount may run as high as \$8,000,000. —United Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 4:00 Time Signal and Children's Half Hour presented by Sally Ann (Studio). 4:30 The Tale of the Deep Woodlanders by Eileen Trevor (Episode 1) (BBC). 5:00 Cantonese 5:15 Prepared by S.K. Lee. Announced by Denis Gray and Lee Wai-lan (Recorded). 5:30 The Organ (OB). 7:00 Viewpoint. 7:15 Program devoted to literature, drama and the cinema. Edited and introduced by Jack Condon. 7:30 Books: Reviewed by Aileen Decker. 7:45 Some Reflections on the Chinese by Rene Clair. "Talking it over" Mary Violek. Timothy. Brian and Bryn Jones discuss their approach to literary and dramatic criticism. 7:50 Weather Report. 8:00 Time Signal and World News (London Relay). 8:10 Opening of King George V Memorial Field, Hongkong by His Excellency Sir Alexander G. G. M. 8:15 Commentator: Eric Young (Recorded). 8:30 Orson Welles in "The Black Museum" in the State of Programmes based on the records of the C.I.D. Scotland Yard. Episode 3: "The Jade Hand". 9:00 Time Signal. "Out of the Mayday Bag" Billy May and Rhythm Ensemble. 9:15 The Good Housewife. 9:30 Feature Programme written by Anthony Brown Produced by R.D. Smith. 10:00 Concerto No. 1 in D Flat Major, Op. 10 for Piano and Orch. (Prokofiev). 10:15 Andor Foldes (Piano) and Lamoureux Orch. cond. by Jean Martinon. 10:30 Take it from here with Peter Kerr, Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards. Report of last Thursday's Broadcast (BBC). 10:30 International Calendar. 10:45 Weather Report. 11:00 Time Signal. 11:05 News (London Relay). 11:15 Goodnight Music. God Save The Queen. 11:30, Close down.

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Beginning Of New Romance?



Final Submissions In Deposit Claim

Final submissions by Mr John McNeill, QC, senior Counsel for the plaintiffs in the \$2½-million deposit claim against the Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger (Extreme-Orient) of Edinburgh House began this morning when the case resumed before Mr Justice Reynolds in the Supreme Court.

Mr McNeill said that having heard the evidence given by witnesses for the defendants and having cross-examined them himself or by his learned junior, Mr Percy Chen, he had come to the conclusion that it was unnecessary for the plaintiffs to adduce any evidence and that he was going to address his Lordship on the defendants' case.

Mr McNeill said this morning that several days ago when he started to address his Lordship he had indicated what the position was when the action came to trial, i.e. "that we have made a claim in Hongkong dollars and we have pleaded that we had deposited that sum with the defendants as margin in respect of certain letters of credit."

After reading from the statements of claim and defence, Counsel said that it would be seen from the defence pleadings that thus far the defendant bank had agreed that plaintiffs had deposited with them Hongkong dollars to the amount pleaded as margin against certain authorities to negotiate.

It was further stated by the defence, Counsel went on, that the margin was security against a failure to accept or pay drafts drawn against the particular authority to negotiate.

He was drawing his Lordship's attention particularly to that because it was strange, in view of their pleadings that the defendant bank, through its Counsel and its witness, had spent considerable time telling the Court something rather different.

Mr McNeill said:

"At any rate, it is admitted in the defence that those Hongkong dollar margins have not been repaid," said Counsel.

He said that it was therefore admitted that the defendant bank was in the position of any bank when a deposit was made by a customer, of a debtor to that amount of Hongkong dollars, and that the plaintiffs were in the position of an unpaid creditor of the bank for that amount.

Unless defendant bank could substantiate one or more of its defences plaintiffs were entitled to judgment, Mr McNeill submitted.

He said that when his learned friend (Mr d'Almada) opened the defendants' case he appeared to take the line that the red form (forward exchange) contract was the only contract to be considered. Mr d'Almada had said in his opening address that wherever he had used the word "repaid" or a similar word it was to be understood that he meant paid.

When he himself opened his address a few days ago, Mr McNeill said, he had pointed out that what the defendants were trying to do was to ride on two horses at once—the red form contract being one horse, the margin agreement being the other horse.

He had also pointed out that two horses could not be ridden by one person at the same time because as Mr M. A. Ubahs (Manager of defendant bank) had said that the obligation in respect of margins did not arise until the first obligation under the red form had been implemented, Mr McNeill said.

Hearing is continuing.

Reports from Rome state that ex-King Farouk is to marry "Miss Naples". Ex-King Farouk looks rather glum as glamorous Irma Minutolo (Miss Naples), wearing a low cut gown, smiles for the camera at the Monte Carlo Casino. —London Express.

Assaulted Coolie And Policeman

When a ricksha coolie, Chan Loong, could not pay his dues to the Tung Sun Wai Society, he was beaten up by its members, one of whom, 34-year-old Chan Tak hit Chan over the head with an iron bar.

Chan Tak was then chased by a Police Officer and he hit the policeman on his hand with the bar as he tried to resist arrest.

This morning at Central, Mr Lawrence Leung found Chan Tak guilty on two counts of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, and one count of assault with intent to resist arrest. The defendant was sentenced to a total of 12 months' hard labour.

Det. Sub-Inspector Lai Kin-hung in outlining the case said that on March 18 Chan Loong was approached by the defendant and two other men along Hennessy Road. He was asked by them if he wanted to join the Tung Sun Wai Society, but he said that he could not pay his dues on that day.

At 8:30 p.m. on March 27 Chan Loong saw the defendant and a number of other men walking along Hennessy Road. The men came up to Chan and asked him for his dues. When he said that he had no money, they proceeded to beat him up with the defendant hitting Chan on the head with an iron bar.

PC (R) 11, Yeung Sun-man, then appeared on the scene and chased the defendant to the waterfront where he never hit the Police Constable. He said that the Police Constable must have injured his hand when he tried to arrest him.

The petition was opposed by Messrs George Falconer and Co. (H.K.) Ltd. for whom the Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, Mr John McNeill, QC, and Mr A. J. Clifford, all instructed by Messrs Hastings and Company appeared.

Two other opposing creditors were represented by Mr R.W.S. Winter, instructed by Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master.

Mr Bernacchi said this morning he understood that by consent of all parties there was a joint application to adjourn the case for a further week by reason of the fact that the Banque Belge case had not yet finished in which Counsel were engaged.

Granting the application, his Lordship said that he had already indicated that he would be prepared to adjourn only on condition that a joint application was made. That application now having been made, his Lordship said he would adjourn the case until Monday next at 10 a.m.

Alleged Indecent Assault
A 65-year-old gardener, Mak Wing, of 194 Sassoon Road, stood before Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning charged with the indecent assault of a seven-year-old girl.

Mak, who is alleged to have committed the offence on March 30, was remanded on bail of \$200 until tomorrow for further enquiries.

What's Her Line? Solution
SERJEANT-MAJOR (in the W.R.A.C.)
London Express Service

TWO MEN CHARGED UNDER THE EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

Sequel To Raid On Aberdeen Fishing Junk

The trial opened before Mr Justice J. R. Gregg and a Jury of five men and two women at the Criminal Sessions this morning of two unemployed men who were charged under that section of the Emergency Regulations which provides for the death penalty upon conviction.

Au Keung, alias Sai-lo Tim, 18, and Wong Wai-hung, alias Fa-lau Hung, 28, were charged respectively with using arms against persons without lawful authority, and aiding and abetting the use of such arms.

The two were alleged to have taken part in a sampan raid on a fishing junk in waters off Aberdeen in the early hours of January 5, when the complainant, the junk master, was wounded by a gunshot fired by one of the marauders.

First accused is defended by Mr V. L. J. D'Alton, instructed by Mr W. H. Young. The second is represented by Mr S. V. Gittins, instructed by Miss P. Losby.

Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, is prosecuting, assisted by Div. Det.-Inspector H. A. N. Cattell, of Western Division.

In his opening, Mr Blair-Kerr told the Jury that the two accused were charged with offences under the Emergency Regulations which were passed in 1949. The Crown's case was that in the process of the attempted robbery on the fishing junk, one of the raiders discharged a revolver and hit the complainant.

Crown Counsel said in this process, the accused might be said to be guilty of several offences, such as possession of arms and ammunition, wounding or assaulting with intent to rob. But in the present indictment, the Jury was concerned only with the charge of using arms against a person or persons without lawful authority.

That, he said, was the gist of the Emergency Regulations.

JUNK STOPPED

Mr Blair-Kerr went on to say that the place where the offence occurred was just off Brick Hill, or Wong Chuk Hang, in Aberdeen. The complainant, Chan For-tai, would give evidence that he, his wife, mother and two brothers, set off in their fishing junk about 2 a.m. on January 5 to fish. They sailed south from Aberdeen, then eastwards towards Wong Chuk Hang, and were heading for an island further south, Po Toi.

Off Wong Chuk Hang, the junk was stopped by a small sampan, containing four occupants. The Crown's case was that two of them were the accused in the dock.

Evidence would be given that the people in the sampan hailed the junk and asked that the

sampan be given a tow. A rope was accordingly thrown onto the sampan. No sooner had the boat been made fast to the junk, when one of the four men in the sampan—alleged to be the second accused—jumped onto the complainant's junk, brandishing a revolver, and threatened the junk master.

"You might think the complainant was a brave man," Mr Blair-Kerr told the Jury. "Instead of submitting, he pushed the second accused into the water. One of the other three in the sampan—the first accused—then threw a shot with another revolver in quick succession at the complainant."

"The junk master was hit on the front of the left thigh. The bullet passed through the thigh and lodged in the back of the spine. Fortunately, it missed all major parts of the victim's body, and at no time was he in any danger of dying."

Crown Counsel went on to say that the people in the junk then shouted for help, whereupon the sampan occupants cast off and sailed away. The complainant sailed back to Aberdeen, where he notified the Police. He was taken to hospital.

Later in the day, one of the four men who were said to have been on the sampan appeared at Police Station and made a certain complaint. He was arrested, but he was not before the Court in this case. Another of the four was arrested at the Aberdeen fish market, but he was also not before the Court.

MEN STOPPED

At 5 a.m. of the same day, Mr Blair-Kerr stated, two Police Constables patrolled at the junction of Chong Gap came upon two men walking along the road, and decided to stop them. They called out to the two men. One of them—the second accused—was seen to throw something down on the ground. This was afterwards found to be a revolver.

The revolver was found by the Police Constables expert to contain four full cartridges and two empty cartridges which had been recently fired.

The two men were taken to Aberdeen Police Station, as a result of what they told the Police, a search was made of the area where the revolver was found, and a second revolver was found hidden in some small bushes by the roadside.

The bullet found in the complainant's body was found by the ballistics expert to have been fired from the first revolver picked up by the Police. The accused, Mr Au Keung, was charged at Aberdeen Police Station, and they made statements in answer to his questions.

Hearing is proceeding.

Charges Withdrawn

A Chinese man and woman were spared a second trial at the Supreme Court this morning, when they pleaded not guilty to a charge of robbery with aggravation and were told that the Crown did not propose to proceed against them.

The couple were acquitted last week on a charge of murder, when two other men, with whom they stood trial, were sentenced to death.

They were Chung Ming-sun, alias Chung Sum, alias Chung Ming-sang, the man, and Leong Fong, the woman. Another woman, Kail Lal-cheung, who appeared with them this morning on a charge of receiving stolen property, was also discharged.

Proceedings were before Mr Justice Reece, and Mr Desmond Mayne appeared for the Prosecution.

From the Files

100 Years Ago

Last week we gave the Hon. Rev. Edward Fellow's defence of his brother, the Admiral, addressed to the Times, with that journal's handling of it—quite sufficient so far as it goes, but leaving some points unnoticed, probably from unacquaintance with local facts. These oversights we shall endeavour to supply.

We are told that among the Admiralty reasons for refusing leave to the men were the "samshoo" (tsamshoo) and other temptations for seamen with which the port of Hongkong is infested; and having tried the experiment with the petty officers, the sick list was increased, and the Chinese were brought off by the Chinese police drunk, and lying in the street with the sun burning like a furnace, the thermometer at 90 or 95 deg. Whether or not Hongkong presents peculiar temptations to seamen, one thing is certain, that after 18 months' confinement on shipboard, seamen will rush upon them with avidity, while, as we have recently shown in the case of Captain Fishbourne's crew, the evil is little felt when frequent leave and judicious treatment are adopted. That samshoo and the other deleterious liquors are obtainable on shore, also, certainly had the Admiral taken advantage of his residence with the Governor to suggest means for the abatement, if not suppression, of the evil, it would have been more to the purpose than for his brother, a country clergyman in England, to call public attention to the revolting habit of sailing from drinking "Samshoo."

EXAGGERATIONS

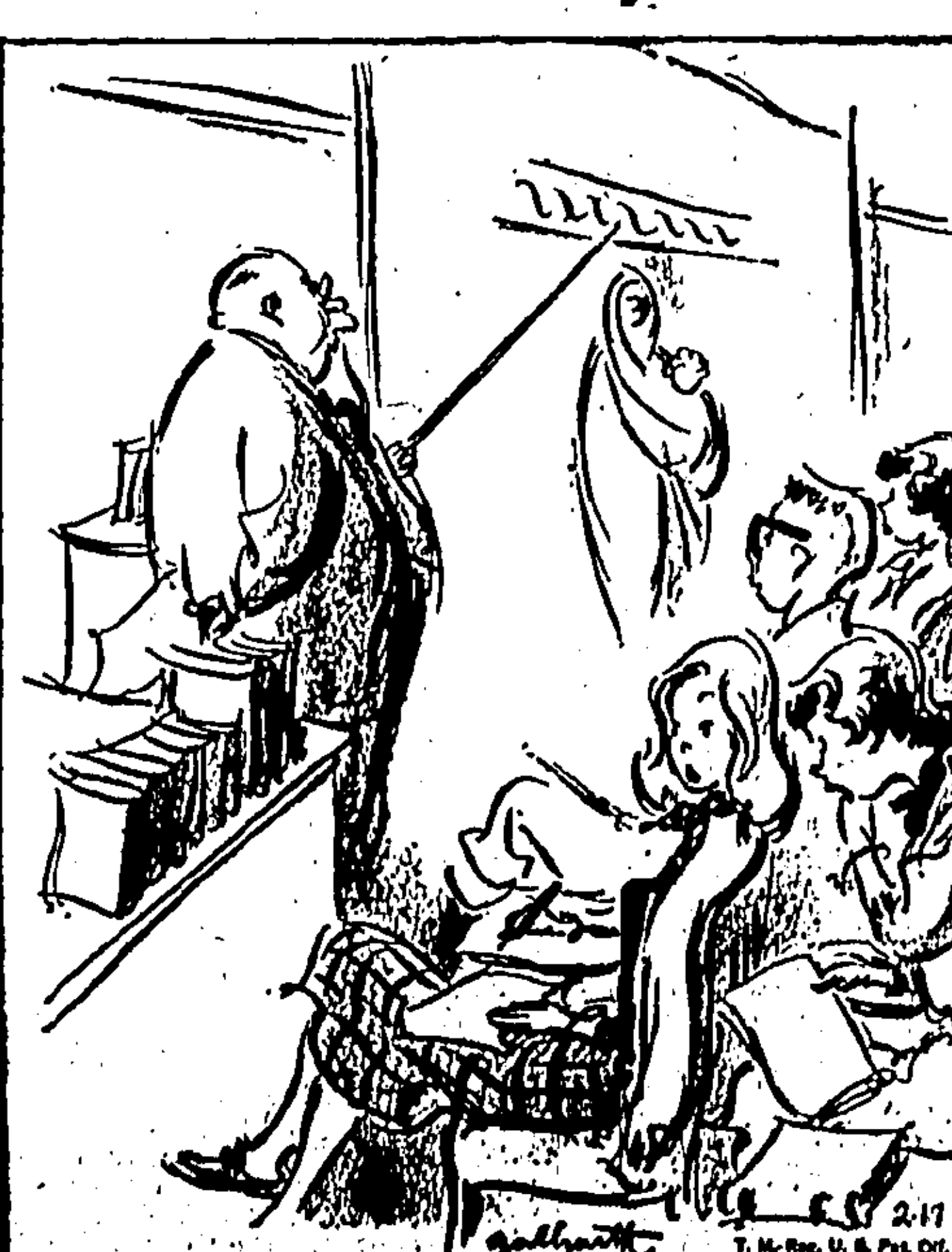
This too would have better tested the Admiral's regard for the welfare of his men than exaggerations about their being brought off to the ship "by Chinese police, and lying in the streets in the sun burning like a furnace at 90 or 95 deg." During a residence of ten years in Hongkong, we have never once known the thermometer high as 95, and very seldom 90; but when we call to mind that Admiral Fellow wilfully and unnecessarily exposed a boat's crew for 20 hours during the hottest season of the year, merely to carry despatches to Hongkong, which might have been otherwise and more expeditiously forwarded, we read with amazement that his constant dread of exposing men to the influence of "sun burning like a furnace." "He meant to give the men leave when the weather became cooler," then, how was it that, within less than a week of the mutiny the long witheld leave was at last granted? The weather had not become cooler; but the circumstances of the mutiny were in print and generally talked about.

There is however an important admission which we are rather surprised to find coming from the quarter it does, and which is not we believe generally echoed throughout the service, namely, that the Admiral, and the squadron were here for the protection of British persons and property; not indeed that either have as yet been in great danger, or that during his command there was any imminent occasion "to fly to Canton" for that purpose.

PETITION IGNORED

The Admiral would seem to have told his brother nothing about the petition of the seamen for fulfilment of the promise made at Trincomalee, or of their own fight, for leave to go on shore, but he did tell him that the "row" originated with the bad character, and not the good portion of the crew who "wounded themselves by running against the driven wind." But if it be true, as the Admiral also told his brother, that those wounds were nothing but of course matters little how they were inflicted; though perhaps the hospital surgeon took a different view of cuts across the forehead and the spine, while the ship's books might show what characters the men bore. Lectures being within the province of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Fellow, he rest on this point on the duty of newspapers being cautious in discussing the conduct of Admirals, Generals, and other public individuals, especially when absent; that as whatever charges are offered may evince the home journals are not so comment on the fact that the country to take their information implicitly from his despatches, satisfied with the course of the battle, and that the truly merciful are least afraid of calumnies in the public press, especially where they concern the investigation into their alleged delinquencies. This was the order through which the Admiral could not pass and as it is fatal, at least, if not clerical, in his brother to denounce it.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I hope George proposes in time so we can have a June wedding—so why worry about Byzantine culture?"